THE RUSSIAN ACCOUNT. THE BATYLE EVE IN THE RESSEAN CAMP.

crrespondent of Paris La Press communicating curious information respecting the prosssactopol, and the Russian cases, from the control of the prosecution of the properties of the properties

folls wing curious information respecting the proceedings in Schastopol, and the Russian camp, rom the gravitation of the reinforcements under General Plannenberg till the lattice of Information.

The new reinforcements which had some to the assistance of the Russians had been already announced to the Commander in Chief from Perchap. It was anounced that this army, commanded by General Russians posentials and by the two Archdukes Michael and Nicholas, was composed of the 10th, 11th and 12th distinct, Ruch of these corps condition of sixteen hattalous of infantry, of two batteries of artiflery, and a force of cavality, the number of which is not accurately known. Altogether 30,000 men have arrived at Schastopol, post lands, having left their baggage behind at Nicolaust.

Having reached a forest, two leagues to the methant of Schastopol, the army halted, and the two archdukes gut themselves in communication with Prince denschiked, who paid them a visit. A council of war was held on the 3d, at which the two archdukes, Prince Measchiked, and General Gortchakoff, were the outy persons present. It was decided at the council that an attack should be made upon the allied forces two days aftermaria. The army was to advance towards Inkernoam, to take possession of the fortified works which crown the height and surround the plain of Inkernoam. After having an complished this, the army was to attack the cavern either the Fort Quarantine and the Southern Fact. A portion of the garrison of the etty and the Southern Fort was to attack and destroy the first and second Prench batteries, which are causing considerable damage in the town.

Matters being thus arranged, Prince Measchikoff reserved to himself the command of the town and the discounter force the date in the days and the date has discountered town.

ceived, from the hands of the Captain of Cavalry, Count Lavaschoff, the following report from General Prince Menschikoff, under date of Nov. 6:—

Yesterday, the 5th, a sortie was made from Sebastopol, on the side of the bastion No. 1; the following troops took part in it:—Of the 10th Division of Infantry, the regiments of Catherinebourg, Tomsk, and Kolyvan. Of the 11th Division of Infantry, the regiments of Selinghinsk, Yakoutsh. and Okhost. Of the 16th Division of Infantry, the regiments of Selinghinsk, Yakoutsh. and Okhost. Of the 16th Division of Infantry, the regiments of Selinghinsk, Saloutsh. Borodino and Taroutino. As many guns were employed as 'the difficulty of the gates permitted' the men to take with them. A part of the troops passe. I ver the bridge of Inkermans.

The ommand of the troops was confided to Gen. Danmenberg, the commander-in-chief of the 4th Infantry corps.

The ammand of the troops was confided to Gen. Dannenberg, the commander-in-chief of the 4th infantry corps.

Our first attack on the heights was very fortunate; the English fortifications were carried, and eleven of their guns spiked. Unfortunately, in this first movement, the commanders of the troops, who were attacking the entrenchments and redoubts, were wounded. While these events were passing, the French forces arrived in aid of the English. The siege artillery of these last was placed in position on the field of battle, and it was no longer possible for our field pieces to contend with it to advantage. The numerical superiority of the enemy's infantry, armed with rifles, occasioned great losses in horses, artillerymen, and infantry horses.

This circumstance made it impossible for us to complete, except by a great sacrifice of troops, the redoubts which during the fighting we had begun to throw up on points which the enemy's position commanded, even as far as the town of Sebastopol itself.

The retreat was effected in good order on Schattopol and over the bridge of Inkermann, and the dismounted guns were carried off the field of battle back into the place.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaievitch and Michael

and over the bridge of Inkermann, and the dismounted guns were carried off the field of battle back into the place.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaievitch and Michael Nicholaievitch were in the midst of this terrible fire, setting an example of calm coursge in the fight.

Simultaneously with this sortle the infantry regiment of Minsk, with a light battery of artillery, under the command of the Major General of Artillery Timofeieff, executed another sortle against the French batteries, and spiked fifteen of their guns.

Our loss in dead is not yet exactly known, but the number of the wounded amounts to 3,500 men and 109 officers. Among the latter there are:—Lieut General Solmoneff, shot through the body, and who soon sank beneath the effects of his wound; the Major General; Villebois and Ochterlone; the Colonels Alexandroff, commanding the infantry regiment of Tomsk; Bibkoff, commanding the Okhotsk Chasseurs; Baron Belwig, commanding the infantry regiment of Vladimic; and Vereuvkine Scheluta II., commanding the regiment of Borodiso chasseurs.

Major General Kischuseky, chief of the artillery, reserved a contusion from the splinter of a bomb; Major General Prince Menschikoff, in the suite of your Imperial Majorsty, was hurt in the neck; Colonel Albécinsky, the side-de-camp of your Imperial Majesty, and the cavalry captain Greigh, my aide-de-camp, was struck on the head.

Gen. Dannenberg had two horses killed under him, and all the persons surrounding him were wounded.

head.

Gen. Dannenberg had two horses killed under him, and all the persons surrounding him were wounded.

The loss of the enemy cannot have been less considerable either, and the sortie of General Timofeleif cost the French dear, for, while pursuing him with dense masses, they fell under a heavy fire of grape from the bastion No. 5.

While these movements were going on, the troops placed under the command of Prince Gortschaked executed a strong demonstration against Kadykol, and thus kept the enemy's detachment at Balaklava in a state of inaction.

inaction.

THE EUSSIAN LOSS AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

The Russian Invalide announces officially the Russian
loss on the 5th of November to be 42 officers and 2,909

men killed, and 206 officers and 5,791 men wounded,
giving the total of 9,008 killed and wounded. The number of priscners taken by the allies is not given.

The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael arrived at
Kischeneff on the 17th, on their return from Sebastopol.

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the 10th contains a report from Prince Menschikoff to the Emperor, in which
he states that his troops were animated with the most
heroic courage.

he states that his troops were aumanded heroic courage.

The allies were fortifying their right flank very strongly. The Prince, in admitting that the number of his killed and wounded was very great, says that a number of the latter were only slightly hurt, and had already returned to their ranks.

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM THE CAUCASUS.

[From the Journal de St. Petersbourg.]

Continuing to act on the general system of gradually blockading the rebellions mountaineers, Colonel Baron Nicolai, commanding the troops on the table land of Koumyk, on the 5th of October executed a successful expedition against the acul of Karasson. Suddenly environed by our troops, the greatest part of the inhabitants of this scul perisbed, and twenty three were made prisoners. On our side we had twelve men affled, one

search by the two Annahuse M had and Nachaises are sear composed of the 1986, 118 and 1218 distances of laws controlled of the 1986 this and 1218 distances of laws and the two Annahuse of which as not accurately have all the wards of the controlled of the 1986 the

berself against Roesia. The menacing attitude lacely and the provided armines to the state of ordicinal provided and armines to the state of ordicinal provided and armines to the state of vigilance as burdensome as open war; yet, had he resolved to terminate her suspense by an appeal to arms, she would have increased as open war; yet, had been received to terminate her suspense by an appeal to arms, she would have increased as yet on the provided to the state of the st

taken in spite of all his efforts for its relief.

THE DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES IN THE PACIFIC.

[From the London Speciator, Nov. 27.]

As to the result of the truly "untoward event" at Petropaulowski, there can be no question. Half a donen ships of the allies, looking out, properly ecough, for Russian vessels at large in the Pacific, find themselves of the fortified fort of Petropaulowski, and with only one steamer amongst them, enter into a bombardment with a Kamtschattan Algiera, as if they were fully equipped and constituted for the purpose. A bombardment with a Kamtschattan Algiera, as if they were fully equipped and constituted for the purpose. A bombardment and partial landing, carried on for a few days, did some damage; but a subsequent attempt to lane and enter into the town, ended in the repulse of the troops sugged, with much slaughtr; and the fleet retired with a loss of many men and several officers, including the English admiral. It was a mistake—there is no use of draguising the fact. The admiral is said to have been killed by the accidental firing of his own pistol, an accident request enough with a fewling piece, the careless hedding which often inclines the muzile to the holder, but so unusual with a pistol that conjecture has jumped to the suspicion that Admiral Trice terminated his life rather than witness the issue of his rashness. That a flect of English and French war ships should leave their mark, is a matter of course; but never was a week worse spent than that off Petropaulowski.

mark, is a matter of course; but never was a week worse spent than that off Petrepaulowski.

FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN ENGLAND.

[From the London Times, Nov. 29.]

We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that the belief we expressed yesterday as to the state of the exchequer and the necessity of a loan, and the opinion we also avowed as to the scale of our earlier preparations having been unfortunately stinted by an undue anxiety to keep expenditure within the limits of income, are both unfounded. We can only say that if anything, we have rather understated the expenses of the war, as it is now to be carried on. Indeed, we hope and trust we are not to be told that the war at this moment is paid for out of our income, not only because we do not believe it, but because we should think it a most misplaced and disastrous ambition to attempt it. It is utterly inconceivable that we can hope to keep up an effective force of even thirty thousand men in the Crimea as it ought to be kept up, with every possible appliance for its health and atrength, till Sebastopol is asie in the hands of the allies, without greatly exceeding the estimates of last session and the expected revenue of the year.

Government has now laid tes hands on every available stranger, and there is not a life to the force.

mates of the anies, without greatly exceeding the entimates of last session and the expected revenue of the
year.

Government has now laid its hands on every available
steamer, and there is not a line of packet service which
is not deranged in consequence. We are undertaking
the conveyance not only of our own reinforcements, but
also those of the French. The coaling, victualling, repairing, and occasionally replacing these transports, is an
immense addition to the hire. Then we are buying and
building at a greater rate than ever. If we are not substituting new firearms for the whole of the army, we
ought to be. The forces in the Crimes are represented
as fairly out at elbows, ragged, shirtless, ill shod, and
altogether approximating to the condition of omer
Pasha's brave, but ill used soldiery. Government is doing its best to mend matters in these respects, and a

shipful of weellens had just arrived at the date of our last advices. It is also sending out wooden houses for 25,600 mes, stoves, charcoal, wood, and even coal from

the brincing a hundred regiments of milita into form and condition for regular service. Our few fortifications at home are receiving extensive additions. But here we must stop.

As to the opinion, which we happen to share with the whole of the public, that the conduct of the war, up to the end of September or thereabouts, was stinted by the idea of Leeping the expecutioner within income, it is the only conceivable excuse for the fact of so little having been done for the whole of the two months after the expedition to the Crimea had been finally determined on.

Now, would the British army have been in this condition, would the line of defences have been forced on the 5th, should all our operations have been reppled, and should we have been compelled as was the case at the last date, altogether to suspend the operations of the siege, if reinforcements had been sent out in August and September, fast enough to keep up the army to a sufficient standard? The drain of this war has been very great, but not greater than what the experience of all former wars, and our knewle se of the climate and the enemy we had to deal with, might have led us to expect. A great deal has now been done, but it has been done at least two months too late. Why, unless it were from some idea that the country had gut to the bottom of its purse, and could afford no more? It is, however, some satisfaction to find this idea indigenantly repudated. The Waff Minister has only to do what he considers necessary to the safety and efficiency of our forces, and his has a carte blanche as to the expenses. The public—even the payers of income tax—will hear it with satisfaction; for we are convinced there are few people in this country who would not feel the defeat of the British army in the Crimea as if it were a great domestic calamity. Anything rather than that—leans, taxes, burdens, crippied trade, and all the ills consequent or war; but let not Russia have it to boast that she has overcome two great nations attempting to succer a third.

Terrible St

Spain.

ROPOSED RESIGNATION OF REPARTERO—REPUBAL OF
THE QUEEN TO ACCEPT IT HIS SPEECH IN THE
SENATE—MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICIANS—OPIN—

PROPOSED RESIGNATION OF REPARTERO—PEPUSAL OP
THE QUEEN TO ACCEPT IT HIS SPEECH IN THE
SENATE—MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICIANS—OPIN—
JONS OF THE PEPES.
[Madrid (Nov. 22) Correspondence of London Times.]
The regitation of the Espartero Cabinet is the only
theme of conversation in political circles. Although
the Queen is said to have refused to accept it, Spartero
persita, and the result is expected to be that he will
carry his objects into effect. The ministers wavied on
the Queen, and the following, it is said from a good
source, is what look place at the interview—"Senora,"
said General Espartero, "the ministry has announced,
through its President, to the Cortes, that it has resolved
to offer its resignation to her Majesty." "I had ho bed,"
answered the Queen, "that this would not have taken
place and that on reflection you would have continued
o act with me." "Madame," answered the General,
"our resolution is irrevocably taken. It is nogessary to
give a legal character to the government, and we cannot
escape from that necessity. Your Majesty will nominate
whoever you think fit—taking either one of us, or any
one not in our ranks; but you must have a legal ministry, possessed of a majority in the Cortes." "I had
believed that you, yourselves, had that majority,
remarked the Queen," "But," returned the General, "the Cortes are not yet constituted,
and," he added, "our resignation will not
take place until after the accomplishment of
that formality." "And when will be Cortes be constituted!" saked the Queen, "between this and then we
shall have time to see what is to be done. You will reflect on the matter. I am very much pleased with you,
and you deserve all my confidence!" It will be seen
from this that for the present the ministry will continue
in office; but it appears that a difference of opinion has
arisen between General Espartero and his colleagues as
to the choice of the President of the Cortes—the General
objecting to M. Infante. Lists of the new ministry like
it of the majority of the Cortes.

Espa

Gen. Gurren is spoken of as Menister of War, and Don Junification of Junifica.

The moderado and moderado progressista journals census with more or less severity the present more made by Espartero. They also observe upon the absence of any expression of adhesion to the railing dynasty in his speech, which the Poisrio Espanol says is more remarkable for what it emits than for what it contains. The ultra progressists and democratic journals, on the other hand, are highly pleased with the whole affair.

The proceedings in the Congress to day are without interest, being confined to the discussion of the electoral returns for the province of Zamora. It is desubtful whether the Assembly will be able to constitute their transcript.

The Medrid correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing on Nov. 16, says—"It is stated that propositions, on the part of Count Montemolin have been madio arrious influential pursuas connected with the present order of things, setting forth the dangers which he at the throne of the Queen, also, like the Carris sick friend, is reputerated to be in a very bad way. The parties applied to are desired to reconsider whether, under the almost certain ruin to which monarchy's asserted to be exposed here, their duties as Spaniards should not lead them to expose the Carlist cause, as affording the only practicable way of preserving the monarchy. It is reported that in the instances of two generals to whom these overtures were made, they were most desidedly repelled; but it is thought possible that a her parties who have discontented with the present order of things may have listened to them.

The fallowing letter appears in the Parks Galignami's Mensenger:—

SIE—I have seen in your journal of to-day's date an extract from the Limerick Chronicle, stating that the friends of Mr. William Smith O'Brien kave it in contemplation to solidit the influence of the Emperor of the French with our gracious severeign to remove all conditions from the royal pardon, which may be deen (the paragraph adda,) with per

that gentleman has taken a final leave of political agricultion for the remainder of his life. I know a st whether this statement is as unfounded as many ethers respecting me which have appeared in the newspapers during my absence from Europe, but, if it be well founded, if wish it to be known that such an application as that here contemplated, has not been cancitoned, still leave the contemplated has not been cancitoned, still leave the presided by me. I price beyond expression the entition to evince anxiety for my return and I feel desplay grateful for the suppathy which has been exhibited in the United States the British accionies, and elsewhere, towards the Irish political rules but it does not seem to me to be consistent with the degnity of my country to solicit foreign intervention on our behalf. For my own part, I am not conscious that I have done anything which discribite me from spending the remainder of my life in Irishnal which country is not only the home of my affections, but the natural sphere of my duties; and I am convinced that sound policy, as well as generous feeling, distates the promulgation by the British government of a complete and general amnesty with regard to the proceedings of all those who were comprised in the insurrectionary movement of the year 1848. I now find myself compelled to remove my family, in the middle of winter, from their cherished home in Ireland, and to seek for them a demicile in some foreign country. Such a lot, though preferable to imprisoment in Van Blemanie Land, naturally give occasion for much solicitude; but I would rather remain for ever an exile from the land which I love than return thither under restrictions incompatible with my person al honor, or with the right and duties of an Irish generaleman.

PARES, Hotel Maurice, Nov. 23, 1864.

Switzerland.

ENTERPRIAM.

KNLISTMENT OF MERCENARIES FOR SANTA ANNA.
Lader the heading of "Enrolment of 3,000 swiss for
SAME Anna," a journal of Neufenatel publishes a letter
from Mexico, sent to a person in the city of Neufenatel,
in which it is stated that a sum of 500,000 francs has
been put at the disposal of the Mexican Legation at
Paris, to enlist Swiss, chiefly in the Ronan Catholic Cantons, for Santa Anna. With the view of escaping any
interference on the part of France, these recruits, in
number 3,000, are to be shipped in small detachments
from Antwerp. The letter goes on to lament the disappointments that await Switzers who are seduced by
Mexican promises to leave their country as hireling
addiery. Whether the statement be true or not, it has
awakened "a high degree of solicitude" on the part of
the authorities.

the authorities.

India and China.

Our advices from Calcutta are to October 20; Bombay, 28th; Shanghae, 3d; Canton, 9th; and from Amoy September 9. Tranquillity prevailed throughout India. The Ingrests were good, weather favorable, and trace dull. The embassy from the Court of Ava had arrived at Rangoon.

trace dull. The embassy from the Court of Ava had arrived at Rangoon.
Canton was still besieged by the insurgents; some ten had, however, arrived. Ningpo and Foo-chow-foo were quiet. Firates were doing much mischief. Teas had fallen in price, but silks had advanced, this year's supply of silk being below the average. Exchange at Shanghae, es. od.; at Canton, 4s. 9½d.

THE VERY LATEST. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE TER-RIBLE GALE IN THE BLACK SEA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20, 1854.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20, 1854.

Thirty-two English transports were lost in the hurricane of the 14th instant. The Prince and Sea Nymph foundered with all on board. Three mail steamers have been stranded. The Sanspareil was driven ashore, on fire from her machinery. The Britannia had five feet of water in her hold. The Agamemnon was stranded, but got afloat again. The Samson's machinery is damaged. The Retribution was saved by throwing her guns over-

The Retribution was saved by throwing her guns overboard. The Terrible has also escaped. The Henry the Fourth and Pluto are both lost.

Berlin, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

The Russian answer to the Prussian Note expresses the willingness of the Emperor to the lost the following terms:—1. A common guarantee the five Powers of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, without distinction as to profession. out distinction as to profession 2. A common Protectorate of the Principalities to be exercised by the five Powers on the terms of the treaties now existing between Russia and the Porte. 3. A revision of the treaty of 1841. 4. The free navigation of the Danube.

Markets.

BARING RROTHERS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.
LOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1854.

The supply of English wheat on the corn market yesterday was moderates, and was cleared off slowly, superior samples of white fetching last Monday's prices; but in inferior qualities, and red, a reduction of is. a 2s. per qr. was submitted to. In foreign we have no change to note, the arrivals during the past week amounting to 9,500 qrs. New oats were 6d. a 1s. cheaper. Barley, is. a 2s. lower. No alteration in peas and beans. Two cargoes Expytian Saidi wheat, one of which to arrive, have been sold at 52s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—There has been to day a demand for United States Bonds, 1868, to a limited extent, at 110. Some 5 per cent New York State Stock has been sold at 596, ex January div.; and some 6 per cent Stock of the same State at 96, dividend on from 1st October. A considerable sum of Bonds of the Consolidated Association of Planters has been disposed of at 70, dividend on from 1st August. Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds offered at 84, and Sterling, 6's at 89. Some Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds have been sold at 89; but there is wery little doing in Railroad Bonds, and generally there is more disposition to sell than to buy American stocks. Pennsylvania 5's Stock, 76; ditto Bonds, 80 a 82. Massachusetts Sterling 5's, 101 a 102; Maryland Sterling, 5's, 83; Canada 6's Sterling, 109 a 1095.

SUGAR.—The Belgian government having prohibited distillation from grain, there has been an improved demand for lower grades. The sales to-day of British West India amount to 770 hhds., including 300 hhds. Earbadoes from 31s, 6d. a 36s. 6d. 0 2, 277 bags Mauritins, about two thirds sold from 26s. 6d. a 32s. for low middling brown to middling yellow. Of 2, 297 bags Bengal, half were sold at 38s. a 46s. for good to fine white Benares. In foreign there have been privately sold 500 boxes Bahia at 19s., for Gothenbarg; and two cargoes Havana (1,600 boxes and 1,076 boxes, both No. 11½) at 21s. 6d., for a near port.

COFFEE.—At public sales 460 caske,

400 bags plantation Ceylon were put up, and chiefly sold at from 54s. 6d. a 59s. 6d. for fine ordinary to middling bold.

OHF.—£115 has been paid for sperm, £120 asked. In linseed business has been done at 38s. on the spot, and 40s. for delivery the first six months of next year.

COCHINEAL—291 bags Honduras sold at steady prices; silver, 3s. 1d. a 4s. 1d. for low to fine; blacks, 4s. a 4s. 2d.; Tenerific silver, 3s. 4d. a 3s. 6d; black, 3s. 9d. a 3s. 11d.

RUM.—Government have again advertised for tenders, which has had the effect of raising the rates 1d. a 2d. above those of last week.

LINSEND firm, with good demand; several cargoes Black Sea have been sold at 70s. per qr.

HEMP.—The market is without animation. St. Petersburg clean nominally £56.

SALITETER.—Of 3,200 bags Bengal only 1,300 found buyers at 2s. decline.

TALIOW is rather lower. We quote Y. C. 65s. 9d. for the end of the year.

The TRA market is very dull, without change from last quotations.

Quotations.
INDIGO without charge, and demand limited.
COCOA is firm.

Indian without charge, and demand limited.

Cocoa is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28, 1854.

Since the date of our last circular (17th inst.), the corn trade has been very dull, and in nearly all the principal markets English wheat and flour have declined 2s. to 3s. per quarter and sack. Old foreign, being extremely scarce, is held at full prices. Indian corn, with liberal arrivals, declined 3s. per quarter, and on Friday sales were made to arrive at 39s. 3d. C. F. and I., and 42s. to 42s. 5d. on the spot. Yesterday there was a better demand, and is, of the decline was recovered.

To day's market opened very quiet, but towards the close there was more doing in old wheat and Indian corn. In flour scarcely anything. The quotations are—Philadelphia and Baltimore flour, 43s. to 44s. per bbl.; white wheat, 12s. 2d. to 12s. 9d. per 70 lbs.; mixed indian corn, 4is. to 43s. 6d.; yellow, 43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.; and white, 44s. to 44s. 6d. per 480 bs.

Barz.—The demand is more active, and the stock is reduced lower than for several years; full prices are made for all descriptions. The first new will come to a good market.

Posk has been in fair request, but there is scarcely

for all descriptions. The first new will come to a good market.

Póak has been in fair request, but there is scarcely any American here suitable for ships' stores.

Hacon.—Dealers, anticipating early supplies of new, only buy in retail, at 1s. reduction.

LARD has declined 6d to 1s. per cwt., and sales are difficult to make at 53s. to 53s. 6d.

CHELER scarcely sells so freely.

Tallow.—Large arrivals in London have had a depressing influence, and the market is flat at 64s. to 64s. 6d.

COTTON.—The demand has been limited, and the desire to sell general. Our quotations are those of Friday last, and show a reduction of \$\frac{1}{2}d. per 1b. Since then the centinued dulness in Manchester, and the improved prospect for a large crop, have further depressed prices \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, making \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per 1b. since last mail.

THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON MARKETS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,—Cotton dull and unchanged; sugar more active, at full prices; tallow inactive at 66s.; coffee quiet, but not cheaper; tea, small sales, and rates barely sustained; linseed oil in less demand, at 37s. 6d. a 38s.; Scotch pig iron dull at 64s.; spelter quiet at £25 on the spot. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Weinesday, Nov. 29.—The market continued dull at former rates. The day's business was estimated at about 7,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13—6 P. M.
The stock market took a downward turn to-day, and prices fell off rapidly. At the first board Illinois Central Bonds declined 3 per cent; Delaware and Hudson, 3 ; Canton Company, 1/4; Nicaragua Transit, 1; Cumberland Coal, 1/4; New York Central Railroad, 23/4; Eric Railroad, 1; Reading Railroad, 14; Northern Indiana Construction Stock, 1. Virginia 6's advanced 14 per cent, being the only security in the market to-day in which any improvement was realized. There were very large sales of Erie, Central and Reading, principally for cash. Raft-New York Central Railroad. The books open to morrow, when there may be an active demand for the stock, and

prices may improve, but after that we may look for a rapid decline. In view of the financial difficulties of the company it would be much better to appropriate the bonds which have been so long in the market to tue company it would be much better to appropriate the bonds which have been so long in the market to the payment of the floating debt and to the improvement of the floating debt and to the improvement of the floating debt and to the improvement of the readway and machinery than to the payment of dividends. The bonds at par issued for the payment of the August and February dividends would give the sterkholders about three per cent for each six months, and it would take two millions out of the three millions of bonds issued. The dividend declared tast July and not paid yet, draws interest, which for the six months already passed ands upwards of thirty thousand dollars to the principal. These little items make large aggregates and consume the net earnings very fast. The decline to day in Nicaragus is somewhat surprising. It is attributed entirely to the necessities of heiders who are obliged to realize at any accides. At presont prices the company's property would be reduced in value to about one million of dellars. At the date of the last report, (June, 1854.) the value of the company's property was estimated at two million eight hundred thousand dollars—equal to nearly forty dellars per share. If that appraisement was fair and just, the depreciation in the market value of the stock cannot be otherwise than temporary, and must be produced entirely by the depression in all sorts of ouriness affairs. There is no doubt but that the stringent times have reduced the travel to and from California, but it must come up again as times improve, and ultimatels be as profitable as it ever has been. but it must come up again as times improve, and ulti mately be as profitable as it ever has been.

mately be as profitable as it ever has been.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction —

\$5,000 New York Chual 6's, 1860. interest added 101%, a.o.o. New York City Water 5's, 1860. do. 190%, 50 shares Harlen Bailroad preferred stock... 70% At the second board quotations were, in some instances, a shade better. Frie Hailroad weat up 1% per

stances, a shade better. Fire Rattroad weat up ½ per cent; Frie Income benés, ½. Central Railroad fall off ¾ per cent; Nicaragua Transit, ½. With the exception of Erie, the fancies were quite dull this afternoon. We notice a small sale of Ohio Life and Trust Company at 73 per cent.

It is reported that subscriptions to the new four mil-

It is reported that subscriptions to the new four mil-lion lean of the Eric Rallroad Company are going on libe-rally, and that the aggregate is full as large as antici-pated at this early day. It is understood that the sub-scriptions are made with the assurance that the bonds-will be issued at eighty per cent, or at a discount of twenty per cent from the par value. If that rate is the maximum, we fear the proceeds will not be sufficient to pay off all the company's floating liabilities and the in-come bonds. The resignation of Mr. Nelson Robinson as a director had been before the board some time—long before the new financial system of the company was perfected—and there is, therefore, no truth in the report perfected—and there is, therefore, no truth in the report that he had withdrawn because he differed with his associates regarding the negotiations for the new loan. We know he does not approve of the present financial policy of the company, but has not abandoned it on that account.

The circulation of the Central Bank is amply secured by the deposit of first class securities with the Comptroller. On the 5th inst. its circulation amounted to \$83,733. The securities held for the payment of its notes were as follows:—New York State fives, \$57,933; New York State 534 per cents, \$7,000; United States sixes, \$58,700—total \$103,633. This leaves a good margin for contingencies. Bill holders are perfectly safe.

The interest agents of the State of Illinois have given

The interest agents of the State of Illinois have given notice that an instalment of fifteen dollars will be paid on each one thousand dollars of the stock of that State, on and after Monday, the 1st day of January, 1855. This is an increase of fifty per cent on the last payment, and is equal to one and a half per cent on the principal of the original State debt.

There is no such institution in the city as the Empire

City Savings Bank; and the Empire Bank, which has just failed, had no savings bank connected with it. The fact that the "Sixpenny Savings Bank of the Empire City "was, at its commencement, located in the building with the Empire City Bank created the impression that they were connected in business. The "Sixpenny Savings Bank of the Empire City" is a distinct institution, connected with no bank of issue, standing alone, upon its own merits. It is governed by a large board of trustees, composed of some of our most solid men, and is in the composed of some of our most solid men, and is in the full tide of successful operation. Its condition at the close of business on the 13th inst. was as annexed:—

Due depositors. \$93,931 09
Loaned on bonds and mortgages on real
estate, worth double the amount loaned. \$78,717 23
Expenses from July 7, 1863, to date 1,687 48
Cash on hand. 13,586 38—\$93,991 09
The interest account in favor of the bank is not in-

cluded. It is estimated to exceed three thousand dol-lars. The bonds and mortgages held by the bank compose the first lieu upon improved productive real estate, located in parts of the city where property has acquired no fictitious or fancy price. We believe it to be one of the safest savings institutions in the city. It is well managed, and we know some of the gentlemen in the board of trustees well enough to assure the public that

their deposits are in good safe hands.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$37,022; payments, \$1,116,644—balance, \$5,658,618 87. Of the payments,

from Liverpool, we have seven days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The news is considered un-favorable. Quotations for breadstuffs down, for cotton down, and for Consols down. Money was easy at three and a half per cent, but there was no activity in any of the markets. The low rate ruling for money was in consequence of the absence of demand for commercial purposes. Trade in the manufacturing districts was very much depressed, in consequence, it is said, of the gloomy accounts from this side. The advices from the Crimes are not calculated to give a favorable impulse to mercantile matters, and the probability of a new loan, to a large amount, being called for immediately upon the assembling of Parliament, keeps consols at low points.

The last returns of the Bank of England, compared with those of several weeks previous, present the fol-

According to this there had been, during the week, a decrease of £86,011 in the bullion of both departments; of £460,815 in the notes in circulation; of £558,329 in the

private deposits, and of £48,515 in the private securities. In the public deposits there is an increase of £940,341; of £6,292 in the rest; of £16,855 in the government securities, and of £314,805 in the notes unemployed.

In relation to American securities, the circular of

In relation to American securities, the circular of Baring's says:—

There has been to-day a demand for United States Bonds, 1868, to a limited extent at 110. Some 5 per cent New York State Stock has been sold at 25, ox-January div.; and some 6 per centstock of the same State at 99, dividend on from 1st October. A considerable sum of Bonds of the Consolidated Association of Planters has been disposed of at 70, dividend on from 1st August. Virginia 6's dollar Bonds offered at 84, and Sterling 5's at 89. Some Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds have been sold at 89; but there is very little doing in Railroad Bonds and generally there is more disposition to sell than to buy American Stocks. Pennsylvania 8's Stock 76: do Bonds 80 at 82. Massachusetts Sterling 5's 101 a 102. Maryland Sterling 93 a 93%. South Carolina 5's 92. Alabama Sterling 5's 83. Canada 6's Sterling 109 a 10936.

The London News, of the 29th of November, speaks favorably of the negotiation of a new loan. It says: favorably of the negotiation of a new loan. It says:

That a loan would be specify required has been long foreseen by bankers and capitalists, whose preparations for the event will probably cause its actual announcement to produce much less effect upon the stock and money markets than many persons have been led to suppose. Farties who may still be disposed to effect specialities sales of consols in anticipation of the new issue are rendered cautious by the prevalent impression that the Chancellor of the Exchequer adheres to his preference for raising money by means of government annuities terminable at fixed dates. That almost any sum of money can quickly be raised for State purposes, if reasonable terms be offered, does not admit of a doubt, theing believed that large sums have been held in reserve of late for investment in the anticipated loan.

The reciprocity bill passed the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on Monday, by a vote 32 to 10.

tia, on Monday, by a vote 32 to 10. The next steamer from Europe will be the Washing-ton from Southampton, with dates to the 6th inst.

Navigation on Lake Ontario has been resumed. Vessels were loading at Toronto on the 12th inst., for Oswego, Cape Vincent, and Ogdensburg.

The Greenfield Republic says that some capitalists in

New York have combined to complete the Troy and Greenfield railroad. They will take hold in the spring, road bonds were sold to some extent, particularly Illi-sois Central. Eric Income Bonds are not sustained at three and a baif million dollars, and to take one million the recent advance. The heaviest decline to-day was in tunnel, even if excavated by the hand drill, at less than two millers, but the contractors expect to employ pow

our dri is and that daying.

much less than that.

The Treasurer of Virginia furnishes the annexed synopsis of the debt, revenue, expenditures, we, of that der dri le and 'let daylight through the mountain' The Hamilton and Appleton Manufacturing companies, Lowell, have each declared dividends of 4 per cent. The East Boston Savings Bank has declared an extra dividend for the last five years of 20 per cent, and has raised the regular rate of interest from 4 to 5 per cent.

Among the failures noticed in the Eastern papers is that of Daniel Taft & Sons, of Woodstock, Vermont, ma-nufacturers of Iron tools, &c. Their liabilities are stated at \$40,000, which their assets largely exceed. Mr. Barnes

Gilbert, the assignee, is to conduct the business for the present, for the benefit of the creditors. At White River Junction, in the same State, Messrs. B. Latham & Co., iron founders and manufacturers of machinery, and also of cars and steam engines, have been compelled to close their establishment. The Rutland and Wash-

ington Railroad Company owe them \$100,000, which is unavailable, at least for the present. They employed between seventy five and one hundred hands. An estimated depreciation of 25 per cent on the assets of Blodgett & Co., of Boston, for losses on goods and cre-dits, would leave \$1,650,000 with which to pay the \$2,-000,000 liabilities; being about 80 per cent for the creditors, and nothing for the unfortunate debtors. This house has been large borrowers for some time, and their failure will have a tendency to afford a partial relief to

> mand consequent upon their withdrawal. The Boston Telegraph of the 12th inst., says .-

The Boston Telegraph of the 12th inst., says.—
There is increased activity in the stock market, with some advance in the leading securities, and there appears to be more orders in the street for investment than het week. Maine held steady at 36; Provinence advanced to 49, a rise of \$1 per share; Wolmence advanced to 49, a rise of \$1 per share; Wilmington soid at 31, being \$1 per share above last sales, but was oftered a fraction less at the close; Fitchburg opened at 78%, weller thirty. but soid at 79%, regular, under orders to purchase without limit. The rumor that the January dividend will be passed or paid in stock is still kept up, notwillstanding the advance in price; Eastern declined 4, and closed beavy at 49%, asked: Vermont and Camada was in good demand at 51 bbl.: Ogdensburg 334 bid, an improvement of ½, Vermont and Massachusetta firm at 51, buyer thirty; Copper Falls sold at 25, the first sale for nearly a week, and at the same price; Toltee improved 4 and was in good demand.

for nearly a week, and at the same price; Tonce mapped, and was in good demand.

The earnings of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati rail. road for November, were as follows:—

From pasts 10,668-38

Express 562-50

Total \$37,964 01
The Cheinnati Gazette of the 12th inst, gives the fol-

\$1,116,644—balance, \$5,658,618 87. Of the payments, \$1,000,000 was placed to the credit of the bullion fund; paid Assay office to-day, \$477,504 95.

The steamship Africa, from this port for Liverpool to day, carried out \$12,408 in specie.

By the arrival of the steamship Pacific, at this port from Liverpool, we have seven days later intelligence from all parts of Europe. The news is considered un-

CITY TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18—6 P M.
Ashes were unchanged.
Buradsturm.—Flour was in fair demand and very firm, the sales including 8,400 bbls. State and Western, with 800 bbls. superfine Canadian, within yesterday's range; and 2,300 bbls. mixed to fancy Southern, at \$8 76 a \$10 50 per bbl. The transactions in grain comprised 1,500 bushels good Michigan white wheat, at \$2 22 2,500 do. smutty Canadian do., free, at \$1 80; and 47,600 do. corn, chiefly low to prime Western mixed, at bee. m 96c. per bushel. Rye was held above the views of

buyers. —The sales embraced about 700 to 800 bags Rio at 94c a 10c.
Corrox. —About 400 a 500 bales were sold before the news. Afterwards the market was quiet, and no transactions reported. ctions reported.

Figure—The market for all kinds was dull and heavy

actions reported.

Fiss.—The market for all kinds was dull and heavy though quotations were unchanged.

Fixinitis.—Rates for grain were easier to Liverpool, and about 20,000 a 30,000 bushels were engaged, in bulk, at 33 d. a 4d.; about 3,000 bbls. rosin, at 2s., and 2,000 kbls. flour, at 1s. 6d.; 400 bbls. beef, at 2s. 9d.; and 500 a 660 bales of cotton, chiedy at 3-16d. for compressed. To London, 500 a 600 bbls. and tierces of port and beef were engaged at 3s. a 4s. To Havre, cotton and bone were at 3c. To California rates were steady at 35c. a 46c.

FRETE.—The market was easier for wet dry raisine, with sales of about 500 bones, at \$2.30; and sales of 400 a 500 do. dry at \$2.76 for boxes, \$1.46 for halves, and 78c. for quarters.

HAY.—The sales embraced about 500 bales, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

Hors.—New were selling at 35c. a 36c. per lb.

IRON was quiet, and sales unimportant.

LARD.—The market was dell, and prices somewhat nominal for cash quotations.

LARE.—Rockland was inactive at 90c. for common, and \$112% for lump, per bbl.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of 1,500 bbls. common rosin were made at \$1.85, cash, per 310 lbs., delivered; and 1,000 bbls. North Cennty turpentine were sold at \$4.37.

Wilmington was at \$4.25; spirits were at 45c. a 46c. cash.

Ons.—Whale, sperm and olive were unchanged.

Wilmington was at \$4 25; sparits were at \$5c. a \$6c. cash.
Ons.—Whale, sperm and olive were unchanged. Linseed was in limited demand at 79c. a \$1c. per gallon. Lard oil varied little.
PROVISIONS.—Pork was purchased to the extent of 1,250 bbls., at \$12 \$7 % for meas, and \$12 25 for prime, per bbl. 40 hhds. pickled shootders brought 6%c. per lb. There have been sold 500 bbls. lard, at 10c. a 10 %c. per lb., and 250 bbls. beef, at full prices, with 250 tres. prime meas beef at p. t. Butter and cheese continued as last noticed.

RATLANS.—About 12,000 lbs. were sold at 5c.

portant.

RATTARS.—About 12,000 lbs. were sold at 5c.

RATTARS.—The market continued dull; the sales embraced about 270 hhds. Cuba, at 4%c., and 100 duto at 4 a 4%c.

TALLOW.—Some 20,000 lbs. prime realized 12%c. per lb.

WHISKEY was held above the limits of purchasers.

Domestic Market.

New Bearond On Market.—Dec. 11.—Of sperm we hear of to sales in this market. We learn that about 500 bbls, of the lo's cargo in Boston was said last week a prices averaging 176c. Whale—The only transaction in whale coming to our knowledge the past week is sale of 250 bbls, not strictly prime, at 64c. The last news from the fleet is not any more favorable, and hold our are more firm. Whale-some—sales 2,500 lbs. Pour 1,500 bls.